December 27, 1751. THE Numb. 52.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A ſeaſonable ENTERTAINMENT.

Vides ut altâ ſtet Nive candidum
Soracte, *nec jam ſuſtineant Onus*
Silvæ laborantes——— HOR.

AS Providence has made the human Soul an active Being, always impatient for Novelty, and ſtrugling for ſomething yet unenjoyed with reſtleſs Deſire and unwearied Progreſſion, the World ſeems to have been eminently adapted to this Diſpoſition of the Mind, and formed to raiſe new Expectations by conſtant Viciſſitudes, and obviate Satiety by perpetual Change.

Wherever we turn our Eyes, we find ſomething to revive our Curioſity, and engage our Attention. In the Duſk of the Morning we watch the Riſing of the Sun, and ſee the Day diverſify the Clouds, and open new Proſpects in its gradual Advance. After a few Hours, we ſee the Shades lengthen, the Light decline, and the Sky reſigned to a Multitude of ſhining Orbs differing in Magnitude and Splendour. The Earth has a new Appearance as we move upon it; the Woods offer their Shades, and the Fields their Harveſts; the Hill flatters with an extenſive View, and the Valley invites with Shelter, Fragrance and Flowers.

The Poets have numbered among the Felicities of the Golden Age, an Exemption from the Change of Seaſons, and a Perpetuity of Spring; but I am not certain that in this State of imaginary Happineſs they have made ſufficient Proviſion for that inſatiable Demand of new Gratifications, which ſeems particularly to characterize the Nature of Man. Our Senſe of Delight is in a great Meaſure comparative, and ariſes at once from the Senſations which we feel, and thoſe which we remember: Thus Eaſe after Pain for a Time is Pleaſure, and we are very agreeably recreated, when the Body, chilled with the Weather, is gradually recovering its natural Tepidity; but the Joy ceaſes when we have forgot the Cold, and we muſt fall below Eaſe again, if we deſire to riſe above it, and purchaſe new Felicity by voluntary Pain. It is therefore not unlikely that however the Fancy may be amuſed with the Deſcription of Regions in which no Wind is heard but the gentle Zephyr, and no Scenes are diſplayed, but Vallies enamelled with unfading Flowers, and Woods waving their perennial Verdure, we ſhould ſoon grow weary of Uniformity, find our Thoughts languiſh for Want of other Objects and Employment, call on Heaven for our wonted Round of Seaſons, and think ourſelves liberally recompenſed for the Inconveniencies of Summer and Winter, by new Perceptions of the Calmneſs and Mildneſs of the intermediate Variations.

Every Seaſon has its peculiar Power of ſtriking the Mind. The Nakedneſs and Aſperity of wintry Nature always fills the Beholder with penſive and profound Aſtoniſhment; as the Variety of the Scene is leſſened, its Grandeur is increaſed, and the Mind is ſwelled at once by the mingled Ideas of the Preſent and the Paſt, of the Beauties which have vaniſhed from the Eyes, and the Waſte and Deſolation which are now before them.

It is obſerved by *Milton*, that he who neglects to viſit the Country in Spring, and rejects the Pleaſures that are then in their firſt Bloom and Fragrance, is guilty of *Sullenneſs againſt Nature*. If we allot different Duties to different Seaſons, he may be charged with equal Diſobedience to the Voice of Nature, who looks on the bleak Hills and leafleſs Woods, without Serioufneſs and Awe. Spring is the Seaſon of Gaiety, and Winter of Terror; in Spring the Heart of Tranquillity dances to the Melody of the Groves, and the Eye of Benevolence ſparkles at the Sight of Happineſs and Plenty: In the Winter, Compaſſion melts at univerſal Calamity, the Tear ſtarts at the Wailings of Hunger, and the Cries of the Creation in Diſtreſs.

There is indeed in moſt Minds very little Inclination to indulge Heavineſs and Sorrow, nor do I recommend them beyond the Degree neceſſary to maintain in its full Vigour that habitual Sympathy and Tenderneſs, which, in a World of ſo much Miſery, is neceſſary to the ready Diſcharge of the moſt important Duties. The Winter therefore is generally celebrated as the proper Seaſon for domeſtick Merriment and Gaiety, and we are ſeldom invited by the Votaries of Pleaſure to look abroad for any other Purpoſe, than that we may ſhrink back with more Satisfaction to our Coverts, and when we have heard the Howl of the Tempeſt, and felt the Gripe of the Froſt, congratulate each other with more Gladneſs upon a cloſe Room, an eaſy Chair, an high-piled Fire, and a ſmoking Dinner.

There are indeed now natural Incitements to Jollity and Converſation. Differences, we know, are never ſo effectually laid aſleep, as by ſome common Calamity, and an Enemy unites all to whom he threatened Danger. The Rigour of Winter brings generally to the ſame Fire-ſide thoſe, who, by the Oppoſition of their Inclinations, or the Difference of their Employments, moved in various Directions through the other Parts of the Year; and when they have met, and find it their mutual Intereſt to remain together; they endear each other by mutual Compliances, and often wiſh for the Continuance of the ſocial Seaſon with all its Bleakneſs and all its Severities.

To the Men of Study and Imagination the Winter is generally the chief Time of Labour. Gloom and Silence produce Compoſure of Mind, and Concentration of Ideas, and the Ptivation of external Pleaſure naturally cauſes an Effort to find Entertainment within. This is the Time in which thoſe, whom Literature enables to find Amuſements for themſelves, have more than common Convictions of their own Happineſs. When they are condemned by the Elements to Retirement, and debarred from moſt of the Diverſions which are called in to aſſiſt the Flight of Time, they can always find new Subjects of Enquiry, engage their Paſſions in new Purſuits, and preſerve themſelves from that Wearineſs which hangs always flagging upon the vacant Mind.

It cannot indeed be expected of all to be Poets and Philoſophers, deeply verſed in Sciences, or much engaged in any Reſearches into paſt or diſtant Tranſactions; it is neceſſary that the greateſt Part of Mankind ſhould be employed in the trivial Buſineſs of common Life; trivial, indeed, not with Reſpect to its Influence upon our Happineſs, but of the Abilities requiſite to conduct it. Theſe muſt neceſſarily be more dependent on Accident for the Means of ſpending agreeably thoſe Hours which their Employment leaves unengaged, or which the Imbecillity of Nature obliges them to allow to Relaxation and Diverſion. Yet on theſe I would willingly impreſs ſuch a Senſe of the Value of Time, as may incline them to find out for their moſt careleſs Hours ſome Amuſement of more Uſe and Dignity than the common Games, which not only weary the Mind without improving it, but ſtrengthen the Paſſions of Envy and Avarice, and often lead to Fraud and Profuſion, to Corruption and to Ruin. It is unworthy of a reaſonable Being to ſpend any of the little Time allotted us, without ſome Tendency, either direct or oblique, to the End of our Exiſtence. And tho' every Moment cannot be laid out on the formal and regular Improvement of our Knowledge, or in the ſtated Practice of a moral or religious Duty, yet none ſhould be ſo ſpent as to exclude Wiſdom or Virtue, or paſs without Poſſibility of qualifying us more or leſs for the better Employment of thoſe which are to come.

It is ſcarcely poſſible to paſs an Hour in honeſt Converſation, without being able when we riſe from it, to pleaſe ourſelves with having given or received ſome Advantage; but a Man may ſhuffle Cards, or rattle Dice from Noon to Midnight, without tracing any new Idea in his Mind, or being able to recollect the Day by any other Token but his Gain or Loſs, and a confuſed Remembrance of agitated Paſſions, and clamorous Altercations.

However, as Experience is always of more Weight than Precept, any of my Readers, who are contriving how to ſpend the dreary Months before them, may conſider which of their paſt Amuſements fill them now with greateſt Satisfaction, and reſolve to repeat thoſe Gratifications of which the Pleaſure is moſt durable.

An Account of a Dwarf, in a Letter from William Arderon, *F. R. S. to Mr.* Henry Baker, *F. R. S. Taken from the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, *juſt publiſhed.*

JOHN Coan, a Dwarf, was born at Twitſhall, in Norfolk, in the Year 1728. and has been ſhewn in this City for ſome Weeks paſt. I weighed him myſelf, April 3, 1750. and his Weight, with all his Cloaths, was no more than 34 Pounds. I likewiſe carefully meaſured him, and found his Height, with his Hat, Shoes, and Wig on, to be 38 Inches. His Limbs are no bigger than a Child of three or four Years old; his Body is perfectly ſtrait: The Lineaments of his Face anſwerable to his Age; and his Brow has ſome Wrinkles in it, when he looks attentively at any Thing. He has a good Complexion, is of a ſprightly Temper, diſcourſes readily and pertinently, conſidering his Education, and reads and writes Engliſh well. His Speech is a little hollow, tho' not diſagreeable; he can ſing tolerably, and amuſes the Company that come to ſee him, with mimicking a Cock's Crowing, which he imitates very exactly. In 1744. he was 36 Inches high, and weighed 27 Pounds and an Half. His Father ſays, when about a Year old, he was as large as Children of that Age uſually are, but grew very little and ſlowly afterwards.

A Child of three Years and not nine Months old, Son of the late very worthy William Jones, Eſq; F. R S. was meaſured and weighed, in order to make a Compariſon between this little Man and him. This Boy, tho' very lively and handſome, is no Way remarkable for his Size; and therefore his Dimenſions and Weight, compared with the Dwarf's, may give a tolerable Idea of the real Smallneſs of the Dwarf.

The Weight of the Dwarf, with all his Cloaths on, was no more than 36 Pounds.

The Child's Weight, with its Cloaths likewiſe on, was 36 Pounds.

The Height of the Dwarf, with his Shoes, Hat and Wig on, was 38 5-10 Inches.

The Height of the Child, without any Thing on his Head, 37 7-10 Inches.

	Dwarf. Inches.	Child. Inches.
Round the Waiſt,	21	20 5-10
Round the Neck,	9	9 7-10
Round the Calf of the Leg.	8	9
Round the Ancle,	6	6
Round the Wriſt,	4	4 3-10

Length

	Dwarf. Inches.	Child. Inches.
Length of the Arm, viz. from the Shoulder to the Wriſt,	15	13
From the Elbow to the End of the Middle Finger,	10 4-10	10
From the Wriſt to the End of the Middle Finger,	4	4
From the Knee to the Bottom of the Heel	10 4-10	10 7-10
Length of the Foot with the Shoe on,	6	6 4-10
Length of the Face,	5	6 2-10
Length of the Noſe,	1 2-10	1 2-10
Width of the Mouth,	1 8-10	1 8-10
Breadth of the Hand,	2 5-10	2 5-10

As the Meaſures of the Dwarf were taken with his Cloaths on, thoſe of the Child were alſo taken over his Cloaths; and they (being a tight Stay and Petticoat) probably ſit cloſer to his Body, and therefore make leſs Difference in the meaſuring round his Waiſt, (the only Dimenſion wherein it could have any Effect) than the looſer Coat or Waiſtcoat of the Dwarf.

HAGUE, Auguſt 24.

THERE is much Talk of ſtrengthning the Alliance which has ſubſiſted from the Origin of the Republick, between it and Great-Britain: One of the Steps deſign'd to be taken for that Purpoſe is, it's ſaid, to marry the Princeſs Caroline, Daughter of the Stadtholder, to the Prince of Wales. It's even aſſured, that this will be a Point of Deliberation of the extraordinary Aſſembly of the States of Holland, whoſe Conſent and Approbation his Serene Highneſs will demand; but it's believed they will not give it without certain Reſtrictions, one of which it's pretended, will be, that the Princeſs and her Conſort ſhall be obliged to renounce, for themſelves and their Deſcendants, all Rights and Pretenſions, either to the Stadtholderſhip of Holland, or that of the Generality. There will be great Debates upon this Point, wherein will be ſeen how much People's Sentiments are changed in three Year's Time, though his Serene Highneſs has left nothing undone that might gain the Hearts of both High and Low, but the Party of the Oligarchy is now again the ſtrongeſt, and every Day gains Ground; and that particularly appears by the Delays that are made in the re-eſtabliſhing the Marine, which is in ſuch a bad Condition, as to make one cry out *Quantum mutatus ab illo!* eſpecially, when it's remember'd, that it has made Head againſt that of Great-Britain united with that of France.

Hague, Auguſt 29. The Affairs of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company are declining in a moſt aſtoniſhing Manner, and the more ſo as no Body can ſee any Cauſe for it. The Ships which laſt arrived from thence are more numerous and richer than what have come from thence for many Years paſt, the Merchandize is better choſen, and will ſell for one Third more than what uſed to be brought by the India Ships. In ſhort, the Affairs of the Company are ſeemingly upon a better Footing than they were before the Death of Baron Imhoff, the late Governor of Batavia, by the Prudence and good Conduct of the new General, who is a very able upright Man. Notwithſtanding all this, the Actions are all on a ſudden fallen more than 12 per Cent. and the Chief of the Company ſell out as faſt as they can; but what is ſtill more ſurpriſing is, that it is the Heads of the Party that oppoſe the preſent Regency, who eagerly buy in theſe Actions, which one would imagine would not only ſupport, but even raiſe them, and yet the contrary happens.

LONDON,

Auguſt 31. The Court of Naples has received Letters from the Viceroy of Sicily, with an Account, that an Earthquake, which happened there laſt Month, did very conſiderable Damage at ſeveral Places, and particularly at Palermo, where the Damage is computed at above 150,000 Crowns. ——That 800 Workmen are arrived at Mentz from Toulon, in order to work at the new Port the Duke of Modena is going to make at the Mouth of the River Lavenza. ——After the Chevalier Chauvelin and the Marquis de Curzay, had communicated to the Deputies of the Corporations of Corſica, the Conditions which the King of France had obtained for them, in order to ſecure their further Felicity and Tranquility, they then made the Deputies ſenſible, that thoſe Conditions could be no otherwiſe fulfilled, than as they were granted by a Power that had a Right to confer the Privileges they were to enjoy hereafter; that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in Quality of Mediator between them and the Republic, could do nothing more than endeavour to procure thoſe Privileges; that the Republic of Genoa being the only lawful Power Providence had ſet over them, it was of her they muſt hold their Advantages; but that the King, to give them freſh Inſtances of his Kindneſs and Protection, would take upon him to guarantee all that had been granted them, and look to the Execution thereof. All the Deputies declared that they acquieſced with the profoundeſt Reſpect in every Thing his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty required of them, and then ſigned an Inſtrument, which they ſwore by the holy Goſpels to obſerve, and wherein they declare, That they acknowledge the Republic of Genoa for their ſole and lawful Sovereign, return to the Obedience they owe her as ſuch, renounce all contrary Proceedings, of whatever Nature they may be. The Republic being thus reinſtated in all her Rights, does, on her Part, grant them the Privileges and Advantages obtained for them by the King of France, which are as favourable as can be deſired. The Marquis de Curzay is to remain in the Iſland with a Body of French Troops, in order to prevent any Infraction of the new Regulation.

According to Letters from Hanover, they ſeem to be pretty poſitive that his Britannick Majeſty will go over early next Spring, in order to accelerate by his Preſence the Election of the Archduke Joſeph to the Dignity of King of the Romans: They likewiſe ſay, that a Miniſter Plenipotentiary will forthwith be nominated, and ample Inſtructions given him; and that he is to repair firſt to the Court of Bavaria, and then to the Electors of Cologn and Mentz, in order to make ſuch Propoſitions as may keep them in the Intereſt of the Court of Vienna, and prevail on them to favour the ſaid Election. It alſo appears by theſe Letters, that they don't yet deſpair of bringing the King of Pruſſia into a right Way of thinking. The Miniſter of the Archbiſhop of Saltzburgh, as Preſident of the College of Princes, having lately laid before them the Schemes for a perpetual Capitulation, to the Obſervation of which the Emperors are to bind themſelves by Oath at their Election, there was a Diviſion: Several Miniſters were for proceeding upon that Affair without Delay, whilſt others thought it more adviſeable to put it off till after the Vacation, that in the Interim they might receive more explicit Inſtructions, to guide them in a Matter of ſuch Importance.

Sept. 7. A few Days ago a Linen-Draper in the City received a Parcel enclоſed in ſuch a Number of Papers, that his Patience in unfolding them was ſo near exhauſted, that he began to conclude it to be ſome Trick put upon him, but determining to ſee to the End of it, he at laſt found Six Guineas, without any Particulars being ſpecified upon what Account, or in what Manner they were to be applied, and all his Recollection could not furniſh him with the leaſt Hint concerning it: But within two Days after, he received a Letter by the Penny-Poſt, acquainting him, that the Perſon who ſent them had ſome Time before been at his Shop, and looking over ſome Goods, the moſt urgent Neceſſity had prompted them to make free with a Piece of Cambrick, which they conveyed of, without giving the leaſt Room for Suſpicion: The Letter was very expreſſive of a ſtrong Senſibility of the Fraud they had committed, and declared, that as their Circumſtances were mended ſince that Time, the Six Guineas was more than an ample Recompence for the Debt they had ſo unjuſtifiably contracted. ——*This is ſuch a genuine Inſtance of Honeſty upon Conviction, that it is hoped it will ſerve as a Leſſon to all who may be circumſtanced in the like Manner.*

October 3. The laſt Letters from Italy bring an Account of a whimſical and fooliſh Affair, which, notwithſtanding, is like to have very ſerious and fatal Conſequences. Some Time ago Cardinal Doria, who is the Apoſtolic Legate, or Lord Lieutenant at Bologna, taking Offence at ſome indiſcreet Expreſſions let fall by the Chevalier Catziolari, cauſed him to be ſeized; and not long after baniſhed the Territory under his Juriſdiction. A little after the Chevalier obtained a Pair of Colours in the Service of the Duke of Modena, upon which he ventured to return into the Bologneſe; and the Cardinal Legate was no ſooner informed of it, than he cauſed him to be arreſted and ſent to Fort Urban, of which he gave immediate Notice to the Court of Modena, where ſeeming to meet with little Attention, the Cardinal, after ſome Weeks Impriſonment, diſmiſſed the Chevalier, and baniſhed him a ſecond Time. A few Days after he was diſmiſſed, the Commandant of Fort Urban had Occaſion to go to Modena, but was no ſooner within the City Gates, than he was ſeized and ſent to Priſon; from whence, after ſome Confinement, he was diſmiſſed with a gentle Intimation, that if ever he ſet his Feet in the Dominion of Modena again, he ſhould be ſhewn the ſhorteſt Way to the Gallows. This has ſo inſenſed the People of Bologna, that about the Beginning of laſt Month a Body of one hundred and fifty Men made an Irruption into the Villages of Campo Santo and St. Ceſarin, deſtroying all before them, and not ſparing even the Inhabitants; of whom fourteen were killed upon the Spot, and a great many more deſperately wounded.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Auguſt 26.

Notwithſtanding what has been publiſhed concerning the Negociation between the Kings of Great Britain and Poland, we are perſwaded that his Poliſh Majeſty will not take any Party that ſhall be in a contrary Intereſt to France and her Allies: The Negociation, however, ſtill goes on: and we are aſſured, that its principal Objects are, the Conſent of the King of Poland to the Election of a King of the Romans, in Favour of the Archduke Joſeph; and the Acceſſion of his Poliſh Majeſty to the Treaty concluded 1746, between the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburg, to which the King of Great Britain has ſince acceded. If this ſhould be accompliſhed, it is believed, that ſoon after that Election will be put upon the Tapis, and that it will be ſupported by the Electors of Mentz, Triers, Saxony, Bohemia, Bavaria, and Hanover. The Electors of Cologn, Brandenbourg, and Palatine, are abſolutely againſt it, and tho' the Elector of Triers has not yet declared himſelf, he may be depended on, as he is of the Schonbron Family. It is foreſeen, that there will in this Caſe be great Oppoſition, not only by the above three Electors, who pretend that there ought to be Unanimity in the Electoral College, but likewiſe by the Princes, who maintain that they ought to be conſulted about the Neceſſity of an Election: So that there will undoubtedly reſult Contention from all this, aud perhaps a War in the Empire. In the mean Time the Court of Peterſburg is endeavouring to gain Sweden and Denmark from the French and Pruſſian Intereſt; which, if ſucceeded in, will be a Maſterpiece of Policy, worthy of the Grand Chancellor.

BOSTON, October 7.

Wedneſday laſt the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province met here, to whom His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IT was my Intention further to have prorogued the General Aſſembly; but ſeveral Things have occurr'd which render it neceſſary for me to meet you at this Time.

We are ſtill in an unſettled State with the Eaſtern *Indians:* Thoſe of the *Norridgewock* Tribe, after returning the Treaty made with them and the other Tribes by Commiſſioners at Falmouth, left their uſual Place of Reſidence, and in all Probability have join'd the St. Francois Indians in Acts of Hoſtility upon the Frontiers.

I was well ſatisfied from theſe Proceedings of the Norridgewocks, that they would not meet us at St. George's, and I did not think it neceſſary for me to go down to attend the Conference, which I had, at your Deſire appointed to be held there; but as there was Room to hope, that ſome of the Penobſcuts might be preſent, I thought it convenient to ſend down Commiſſioners, a Copy of whoſe Inſtructions and Journal ſhall be laid before you; by which you will perceive, that a further and more general Conference may ſoon be expected; when I hope the Differences between us and the St. Francois and Norridgewock Indians may be accommodated, and the whole Tribe will be diſpoſed to renew and confirm the Treaty made at Falmouth in the Year 1749.

I have lately received Advices from the Weſtern Frontiers, That a conſiderable Number of Indians are come into Stockbridge, and are diſpoſed to ſettle in this Province, to have their Children educated among the Engliſh, and inſtructed in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion. This is an Affair of great Importance; and I am very deſirous that this Temper and Diſpoſition in them ſhould be cheriſhed and cultivated, and I recommend it to you immediately to conſider and determine what is neceſſary to be done by you for this Purpoſe.

You will find that you are diſappointed in your Expectations of raiſing by a Lottery a Sum ſufficient for the Supply of the Treaſury. Many Perſons who

who have been in the Service of the Government are great Sufferers; their Demands being of long ſtanding: And the publick Affairs muſt be very much embarraſſed, if ſpeedy Care be not taken to prevent it.

I therefore deſire you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to conſider of Ways and Means for raiſing Money for the Service of the Province: And I cannot help putting you in Mind, on this Occaſion, how earneſtly and repeatedly the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the laſt Year was urged both by me and by his Majeſty's Council, to originate a Tax-Act: If ſuch an Act had then paſs'd, the Difficulties you are now under, would have been in a great Meaſure prevented.

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

This being a buſy Seaſon of the Year, a long Seſſion muſt be prejudicial to your private Affairs. If you will do what is neceſſary on your Part to expedite the publick Buſineſs, I will not be wanting on mine; and I will readily concur with you in any Thing you may offer for his Majeſty's Service, and the Good of the Province.

S. PHIPS.

To his Excellency the Honourable GEORGE CLINTON, *Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colony of* New-York, *and Territories thereon depending in* AMERICA, *Vice-Admiral of the ſame, and Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majeſty's Fleet.*

The Humble ADDRESS of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of *New-York*, return your Excellency our Thanks, for your Speech.

We ſhall chearfully provide for the further Support of his Majeſty's Government in this Colony; and at the ſame Time take effectual Care, for the Payment of all ſuch Debts as we ſhall find the Colony juſtly chargeable with.

The preſerving the Fidelity of the *Indians*, is undoubtedly of great Conſequence to the Security and Proſperity of this Colony; and we hoped, that after an Expence of a *Thouſand Pounds*, ſo lately provided by this Colony, for thoſe Purpoſes, *Indian Affairs* would have been ſettled on ſuch a Foundation, as might have rendered further Supplies on that Head, as yet unneceſſary. We ſhall however, attentively conſider the ſeveral Particulars recommended in your Excellency's Speech, and do therein what ſhall appear to be for his Majeſty's Service, and the Welfare of this his loyal Colony.

We beg Leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that our Speaker, and ſeveral other Members, have not had the uſual Notice, that the Houſe was to meet for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs; and humbly deſire, that your Excellency will be pleaſed to give Directions, that for the future, effectual Care be taken, to give our Speaker, and every other Member, timely Notice of the Day on which your Excellency intends the Houſe ſhall meet for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, that the publick Service may not be delayed, for want of a ſufficient Number of Members.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

Aſſembly-Chamber, in the City of New-York, 10*th* October, 1751.

DAVID JONES, *Speaker.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, dated Stockbridge, Aug. 31, 1751.

GOD in his Providence ſeems now to be opening the Door for the introducing the Light of the Goſpel among the Nations (i. e. the 6 Mohawk Nations) wider than ever before. And if we, the Engliſh, don't fail of doing our Part, there is a Proſpect of great Things being done. And it looks as if this preſent Seaſon were our Now or Never. 'Tis evident, the French are now exerting themſelves in an extraordinary Manner to draw all theſe Nations over to them, and engage 'em in their Intereſt. The King of France has lately made extraordinary Proviſions for them, that very large and liberal Preſents may be made them in Canada. And they are indefatigable in the Endeavours they uſe, in the Labours of their Emiſſaries, and all Ways they can deviſe. They are building Forts in all the Parts of America to the Weſt of us, in the carrying Places between the Lakes and Rivers, and in all the moſt important Places where they may have the greateſt Advantage to bring the Indians into Dependance and to draw their Trade. Col. Johnſon and Maj. Lydins, (who probably are the beſt acquainted with the State of theſe Indians, of all the Subjects of the Britiſh Crown) ſaid in the Time of the Treaty at Albany, That "It was a gone Cauſe, and that it was a Thing beyond all Doubt or Diſpute, that unleſs ſomething very extraordinary were ſpeedily done, and what was never like to be done, theſe Nations were loſt to the Britiſh Intereſt."

By Accounts abundantly confirm'd, about one Half of the Onoontauguas have actually left their old Habitations and are gone to live in Canada; the French having provided Lands for them: And many others of the far Nations are reſorting to ſettle there. An eminent Mohawk told me, that the Quinquahs, the Onoontauguas, and the Chonuntoowaunoes or Senecaes, are generally in the French Intereſt. He ſays, They indeed come to Albany and treat with the Engliſh as Friends, but then go directly to the Governor of Canada, and tell him all that has paſs'd: They ſpeak (ſays he) ſmooth Words, pleaſant Words to the Engliſh; but their Hearts are with the French: He ſaid concerning the Senecaes, who are vaſtly the biggeſt of the Six Nations, that the Governor of Canada was always there; meaning by his Emiſſaries. Four Indians have lately been here from among the Caugnawanguas in Canada, who were related either in Blood or Marriage to ſome of the Engliſh. Two of theſe appeared to be uncommonly intelligent. They told me that the Indians that uſed formerly to be on our Side, are continually in great Multitudes flocking to Canada to dwell there. They ſaid, that all the Nations about the Lakes that uſed to be our Friends, had lately left us, and had entered into Alliance with the French.

Thus abundant and indefatigable are that Nation, who underſtand their own Intereſt ſo well, in their Endeavours to gain all the Indian Nations in North-America, and to eſtabliſh them in their Intereſt, and to alienate them from the Engliſh. I was credibly informed, while at Albany, that the Indians gave that as one Reaſon why they left the Engliſh, and join'd themſelves to the French, that they could not live with the Engliſh, they gave 'em ſo much Rum, which they found by Experience waſted 'em exceedingly.

Now 'tis remarkable, that in this Situation of Things, the only remaining Means that Divine Providence has left in our Power to regain and ſecure the Indians in the Engliſh Intereſt, is this very Thing, viz. To our utmoſt to proſecute the Deſign of thoroughly *inſtructing them in the true Proteſtant Religion*, and *educating their Children in uſeful Knowledge*. Col. Johnſon owns This; and ſays He knows it will be for the Britiſh Intereſt, for them to proſecute what they have begun at Stockbridge. And now The Moſt High ſeems to be opening the Door in an unuſual Manner.—— This Opportunity may eaſily be loſt, through our Negligence,—— For ſome of the Mohawks themſelves are watching for an Opportunity to poſſeſs the Minds of thoſe Indians that are inclined to Religion, with an Opinion of the Treachery of the Engliſh, and to inſult thoſe that ſeem now diſpos'd to truſt us, on our diſappointing them. A principal Mohawk himſelf, in his Prudence and Zeal, is afraid of the Conſequence of any Diſappointment from the Engliſh, and ſeems deeply concerned about it.'

WILLIAMSBURG, December 27.

Captain *Hylton*, of the *Charles*, is arrived in *James* River, in Six Weeks from *Breſt*, and informs us, that he left in that Port 55 French Men of War of the Line, from 84 to 50 Guns, all fine ſtout Ships. That there were ſeveral others on the Stocks, and the *French* very induſtrious in building large Magazines there. The Fleet which ſailed from thence ſome Months ago, and which made ſo great a Noiſe, was returned, having been only on a Cruize off *Liſbon*, for Exerciſe. The *French* have been very aſſiduous in augmenting their Navy, having now, as we have Reaſon to believe, at leaſt 105 Ships of the Line, beſides many others building.

George Kerr and *Henry Stanworth*, condemned for Murder, at the General Court in *October*, were executed on *Friday* laſt.

☞ *This Paper concludes the firſt Year of the* Gazette's *Publication, and as I have been at a great Expence, as well in printing as ſending them to different Parts of the Country, by ſpecial Meſſengers, I hope my Cuſtomers will favour me with their Subſcription Money as ſoon as poſſible, that I may be enabled to continue them.—— I am ſenſible there are many who complain of not getting their Papers ſo regular as they deſire, but hope they will be kind enough to excuſe it, when they conſider the many Inconveniences this Colony labours under, both in this, and other Reſpects, for Want of a regular Poſt through the Country. However, as we daily expect the Arrival of a Poſtmaſter-General, we have no Reaſon to doubt, but that the Poſt-Office will be regulated in ſuch a Manner as will give Content. In the mean Time, as I ſhall do all in my Power to diſpatch the* Gazettes, *as well by different Poſts, as favourable Opportunities, hope my Cuſtomers will continue their Favours, and oblige*

Their very humble Servant,

The PRINTER.

*** *We wiſh our Cuſtomers a happy* New Year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lunenburg, Dec. 14, 1751.

THIS is to give Notice, That Attendance will (God willing) be given to ſurvey the enter'd Lands in the South Diſtrict of *Lunenburg*, as follows:

From the 1ſt to the 15th of *February*, between *Graſſy* Creek, the Country Line, *Roanoke*, *Dan*, and *Dico* Rivers, including all the Waters of each Creek and River.

From the 15th to 25th of *February*, on and between *Difficult* Creek, *Baniſter*, and *Dan* Rivers, with all their Branches as high as *Miry* Creek.

From the 25th of *February* to the 5th of *March*, on and between *Miry* Creek, *Baniſter* and *Dan* Rivers, and *Cane* Creek, with all their reſpective Waters.

From the 5th to the 11th of *March*, on and between *Cane* Creek, *Dan* and *Baniſter* Rivers, and *Sandy* River, with all their reſpective Waters.

To begin on *Peter*'s Creek of *Dan* River the 15th of *March*, to continue on *Peter*'s Creek, *Mayo* and *Dan* Rivers, with their reſpective Branches there-abouts, 'til the laſt of *March*.

From the 1ſt to the 15th of *April*, to ſurvey on and between *Mayo* and *Smith*'s, or *Irwin* Rivers, with all their Branches, and the Waters of *Dan* between them.

From the 15th of *April* to the End of the Seaſon, to ſurvey on and between *Smith*'s, *Baniſter* and *Dan* Rivers, and *Sandy* River, with all their Creeks and Waters.

Alſo to ſurvey on the Waters between *Difficult* Creek and *Stanton* River, as high as *Black-Walnut* Creek, from the 20th to the 27th *February*.

On all the Waters between *Black-Walnut* Creek, *Baniſter* and *Stanton* Rivers, and *Cuttawba* Creek, from the 27th of *February* to the 8th of *March*.

On all the Waters between *Cuttawba* Creek, *Baniſter* and *Stanton* Rivers, and *Straitſtone* Creek, from the 8th to the 17th of *March*.

On all the Waters between *Baniſter* and *Stanton* Rivers, *Straitſtone* Creek, and *Pig* River, from the 17th to the 27th of *March*.

On all the Waters between *Pig* River, the *Ridge* between *Pig* and *Irwin* Rivers and *Stanton* River, from the 27th of *March* to the End of the Seaſon, proceeding regularly to the *Mountains*.

All Perſons are deſired to give their Attendance, as by their Failure they will forfeit their reſpective Claims.

Peter Fontaine, Jun. Surv. S. D. *Lun.*
Sterw. Walton, *William Sims*, } Aſſiſtants.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Robert Moſs*, of *York* Town, Taylor, deceas'd, to pay their Accounts to his Widow, at his late Dwelling-Houſe, as ſoon as poſſible; as ſhe intends for *England* ſo ſoon as ſhe can get her Affairs ſettled: Alſo all Perſons having any Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to ſend them in.

Julia Moſs, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in Amelia *County,*

SEVEN Hundred and Nineteen Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water and Paſture, and well-timber'd, ſituate within a Mile of Three Griſt Mills, and within 3 Miles of the upper Chapel of *Amelia* County, in *Nottoway* Pariſh; with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* Two Dwelling-Houſes, a Kitchen and Barn, with about 40 Acres of clear Land, well fenced, with an Orchard of about 70 young thriving Apple Trees. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to me,

William Watſon.

To be SOLD, purſuant to the laſt Will of Mr. Edmund Smith, *late of* York *County,*

A TRACT of Land, containing about 700 Acres, within three Miles of *Frederickſburg*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Hon. *William Nelſon*, Eſq; of *York* Town, or to

Agnes Smith, Executrix.

Deep-Creek, Amelia County, *December* 17, 1751.

TAKEN up, a Black Mare, about four Feet, three Inches high, branded thus, C The Owner may have her on proving his Property, of

Thomas Reams.

To

To be expoſed to SALE, *on the* 11*th of* February, *at* Prince George *Courthouſe, being Court-Day.*

ALL the Lands and Lots belonging to the Eſtate of the Reverend *Robert Fergusſon* deceaſed, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Heir of the ſaid *Fergusſon* to *Andrew Sproul* Merchant in *Norfolk*, who will grant Deeds to the Purchaſers, and give Security if required. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving good Security.

Williamſburg, December 17, 1751.

THE Company of COMEDIANS intend to be at *Petersburg* by the Middle of next Month, and hope that the Gentlemen and Ladies who are Lovers of Theatrical Entertainment, will favour them with their Company.

TAKEN up Two ſtray'd Horſes, one a dark Bay, about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock I D; the other a Sorrel, branded on the near Shoulder ⊕ their Age unknown. Any Perſon proving their Property may have them, at Col. *John Chiſwell's* in *Hanover*, on paying the Charges of this Advertiſement, according to Law.

William Arthur.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Col.* Robert Bolling, *deceas'd, on* Appamattox *River, on* Tueſday *the* 31*ſt of this Inſtant,*

SUNDRY valuable Slaves, Stocks of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horſes, with all Sorts of Houſhold Furniture, Liquors, Corn, and Fodder, being the Eſtate of Mrs. *Anne Bolling*, lately deceas'd. The Sale to continue 'til all are ſold, by

William Stark,
Alexander Bolling, } Executors.

A CHEST of Tea, mark'd B. H. No. 1. was imported in the *Beckey*, Captain *Buthanan*, now lying at *Bermuda Hundred*, for which no Owner has appear'd. Any Perſon, proving his Property, may have it from on Board the ſaid Ship, on paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

To be SOLD,

ON the firſt Day of *January* next the Plantation whereon the Subſcriber now lives, with a good Dwelling-Houſe and other Out-Houſes; alſo, within half a Mile of the ſaid Plantation, 100 Acres of good Corn Land; and another Tract containing 75 Acres, called or known by the Name of the *Ridge of Land*; all which Lands are well wooded. One Half of the Purchaſe Money to be paid down, and the Remainder the laſt Day of *October* next, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security, as uſual, to

Dunn Armiſtead.

IMported in *June* laſt from *London*, in the Ship *Ruby*, Capt. *Talman*, two Barrels of Gunpowder, mark'd I S with Figure 4 and Crow's Foot between. The Owner may have them on applying to the Subſcriber, living in *Peterſburg*.

James Stark.

Northumberland County, *December* 2, 1751.

THERE is at the Subſcriber's Plantation, a middle-ſiz'd grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock R. The Owner may have her on proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

Newton Keens.

Albemarle County, *Morman's* River, *November* 23, 1751.

TAKEN up a Stray light Bay Horſe, branded ⊓, ſuppos'd to be about 5 Years old, and is a Trotter. The Owner may have him of me, on paying as the Law directs.

John M'Collock.

To be LEASED *on eaſy Terms for ſeven Years, to commence on or before the firſt of* February *next,*

A Valuable Tract of Land in *Norfolk* County, within 20 Miles of *Norfolk*, containing 1500 Acres, 350 of which are clear Land, on two Plantations well fenced; on them are two Orchards, with all neceſſary Houſes in good Repair; as alſo twelve good working Slaves, and Stock conſiſting of upwards of 100 Head of Cattle, beſides Horſes, Mares, Hogs, Sheep, &c. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. *James Power* in *Williamſburg*, or Mr. *Samuel Smith* in *Norfolk*. 3‖

November 28, 1751.

TAKEN up, at the Subſcriber's Plantation, in *Auguſta* County, a dark Bay Horſe, about nine Years old, thirteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock +, with a Crows Foot at Bottom. The Owner may have him of me, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

3‖ *William Henderſon.*

TAKEN up, a Stray black Horſe, about four Feet ſix Inches high, branded D H on the Shoulder and Buttock, has a Star in his Forehead, all his Feet white, and paces a little. The Owner may have him of me, in *Orange* County, on paying as the Law directs.

3‖ *Zach. Taylor.*

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, living in *Albemarle* County, on *Appamattox* River, in *April* 1750, a large black Horſe, branded on the near Buttock U, he paces a little. Alſo taken up, in *April* 1740, a ſmall Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock I, ſhe had a Bell on when taken up. They have both been advertis'd in the ſaid County.

The Owner may have them again, on proving their Property and paying Charges.

Obadiah Woodſon.

To be Sold to the higheſt Bidder (purſuant to the Will of James Johnſon, *late of* Charles-City *County) on the firſt Day of* January *next,*

A TRACT of Land joining upon *James River*, oppoſite to Col. *Nathaniel Harriſon's* Seat, at *Martin's Brandon*, containing 312 Acres, with a good new Store-houſe, a Stable and Corn-Cribb, and a fine young Apple-Orchard, with the beſt Sort of Fruit upon it. The Sale to be upon the Premiſſes, and Six Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer for Payment of the Money, upon his giving Bond and Security, to

8 *Richard Cocke,*
Benjamin Cocke, } Executors.

Peterſburg, December 10, 1751.

THERE was landed with the Subſcriber's Goods, imported in the *Ruby*, Captain *Talman*, a Hogſhead, containing Earthen Ware, mark'd *H* N°. 58. The Owner may have it, on paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

William Newſum.

Nov. 1, 1751.

AS the Subſcriber intends to leave this Colony in 6 or 8 Months, he propoſes to ſell the Plantation of *Maycox*, in *Prince George* County, on *James* River, containing 600 Acres of good Land for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or Paſturage, on which is a commodious Brick Dwelling-Houſe, two Story high, 64 by 42, with Cellars, a Brick Kitchen and other convenient Houſes; alſo the Warehouſe of *Maycox*, a publick Ferry to *Weanoke*, a Store-Houſe with a Room and Brick Chimney, and Warehouſe well ſituate for Trade. There are two Orchards on the above Plantation of choice Fruit.

Alſo a Plantation about 6 Miles from *Maycox*, containing 125 Acres, on which is a Mill; and another Plantation, diſtant about 12 Miles from *Maycox* and 6 from the Mill, of 900 Acres, both provided with Houſes and what elſe is neceſſary for making Tobacco, Corn, &c. together with 25 Slaves, of whom 15 work on the Ground, and the others Tradeſmen and Houſe Servants.

Whoever inclines to rent the above, or any Part thereof, may apply to the Subſcriber, at *Maycox*, who will let them know the Terms.

t. f. *G. M. Murdo.*

To be SOLD, *on the firſt* Thurſday *in* January *next, for ready Money,*

A LARGE Parcel of choice valuable Slaves, at the Plantation of Major *William Walker*, deceas'd, at *Paſpetanzey*, in *Stafford* County. t. *j.* 1.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber, in *Glouceſter* County, about the Middle of *June* laſt, a large dark Bay Draught Horſe, branded on the Shoulder A. Whoever brings him to me, or gives Intelligence, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward; and if taken out of the County a Piſtole, paid by

t. f. *Ralph Finch.*

Mr. *HUNTER*,

AS I am about an Abridgment of the new Laws, the Copy of which will be complete by the General Court; I have been prevailed on to print it, if I have a Proſpect of ſaving myſelf, though the Treatment I met from the Subſcribers to the laſt had determined me never to be again concerned in an Undertaking of the like Kind. You muſt be ſenſible that near 1200 of that Edition were left upon my Hands by the Subſcribers, after they were not only printed but bound, ſo that beſides fifteen Years Intereſt of 400 and odd Pounds which that Edition coſt me, I have not only loſt all my own Labour but am above 30 Pounds out of Pocket, I therefore propoſe,

That the Abridgment ſhall be printed on as good a Paper, and with as good a Letter as the laſt, and be well bound in Calf, and lettered on the Back.

That every Act of Aſſembly ſhall be abridged under its proper Head; but where any Act contains different Matters, ſuch Part or Parts of it, as relate to every diſtinct Matter ſhall be abridged under ſeveral and diſtinct Heads.

That there ſhall be annexed Tables of the Powers and Authorities given to, and the Injunctions laid on every County Court, Juſtice of the Peace, and every Officer whatſoever in this Colony, with the Penalties inflicted on every Breach of Duty.

That proper Tables ſhall be added to render the Whole complete.

Every Subſcriber to pay a Piece of Eight upon ſubſcribing, for which a Receipt will be given, and a Note to deliver a Book on the Payment of Five Shillings more.

As the Diſappointment I have already met with, will be a ſufficient Caution to me not to print a greater Number than are ſubſcribed for: All Perſons willing to ſubſcribe are deſired to ſend their Names, and Places of Abode, to *Williamſburg*; where conſtant Attendance will be given, at my Lodgings, during the Sitting of the General Court, to deliver out Receipts: They may likewiſe be had of Mr. *Charles Dick*, at *Fredericksburg*, and at the *Printing-Office*.

When the Books are ready to be delivered to the Subſcribers, Notice will be given of it in the *Virginia Gazette*, and continued for ſome Time, and the Books may be had at my Houſe, or at the *Printing-Office* in *Williamſburg*; but if any of the Subſcribers fail to produce their Receipts, and demand their Books fifteen Months after Publication of ſuch Notice, what Books are then left will be diſpoſed of to any Perſon that will purchaſe them, and the Subſcribers will loſe their Subſcription Money.

As ſoon as 400 Books are ſubſcribed for, the Copy will be ſent to Preſs, and printed off with all Expedition.

I purpoſe, as long as I live, to abridge the Laws of every ſucceeding Seſſion, as a Continuation, which ſhall be ſold at the loweſt Price it can be afforded, in which will be particularly noted every Act and Clauſe that is from Time to Time altered or repealed, and all new Powers and Authorities given to, or Injunctions laid on Courts or Officers.

John Mercer.

To be SOLD, *by the Subſcriber, living in* Prince George *County, on the Premiſſes,*

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Paſturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handſome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-houſe 38 by 20, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Cloſets, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, alſo another Dwelling-houſe 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Cloſet, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, a good Dairy, Meat-houſe, Smoak-houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-houſe with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, a large well-fix'd Store, with ſeveral other convenient Houſes and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, an Overſeer's Houſe, and Negroe Quarters, likewiſe Orchards, and good Water.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſſes.

t. f. *Thomas Eldridge.*

Juſt PUBLISH'D,

THE *Virginia* ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD GOD 1752. Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP-YEAR. Wherein are contained, the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes; the Increaſe, Decreaſe and Length of the Days and Nights, the Sun and Moon's Riſing and Setting; the Riſing, Setting, and Southing of the Heavenly Bodies; Critical Days, Weather, Cure of a fatal Diſeaſe, Directions to Planters, &c. &c.

Calculated according to Art; and referred to the Horizon of Thirty Eight Degrees *North* Latitude, and a Meridian of Five Hours *Weſt* from the City of *London*; fitting *Virginia, Maryland, North-Carolina*, &c.

Williamſburg: Printed and Sold by WILLIAM HUNTER. Price 5 *s.* per Dozen, or 7½ *d.* each.

N. B. This ALMANACK is regulated by the late Act of Parliament for altering the Style, and the Subſtance of the Act inſerted.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.